

Integration of LEDs and electronics

Wouter Soer
Philips Lumileds
January 29, 2014

The LED system ladder



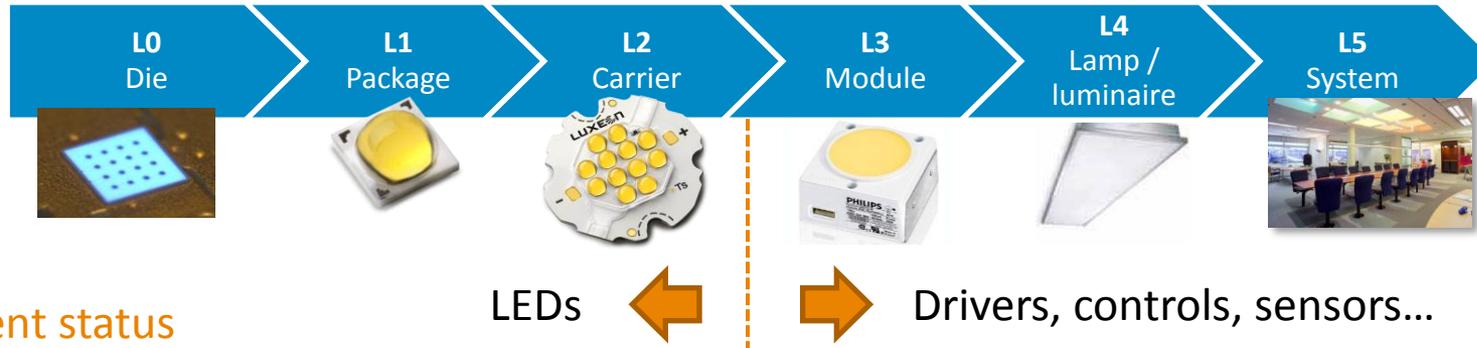
Why is the industry organized along these levels?

- Established manufacturing capabilities
- Simple design with modular standardized components
- Low SKU count
- Easily adaptable to regional requirements

Why will it be more integrated in the future?

- System cost reduction
 - Better utilization, less redundancy, lower BOM
- System performance improvement
 - Fewer interfaces, tighter specs, new architecture options

LEDs and electronics



Interface between LEDs and electronics

- Forward voltage range
- Forward current range
- Flux, efficiency
- Tolerances and distributions
- Peak voltage / current rating
- Footprint and layout
- Electrical connections
- # of channels and drive requirements
- Thermal management
- ...

Target

Improve system cost and performance by better integration

Two examples:

1. Hybrid light engines with integrated color control
2. High voltage light engines with integrated driver

Hybrid light engine

Phosphor-converted and direct-emitting LEDs in a single light engine

Today

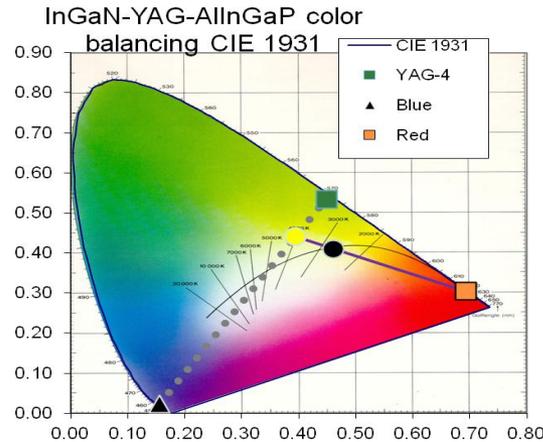
High efficiency at CRI>90
with off-white InGaN
and direct red AlInGaP LEDs

Future

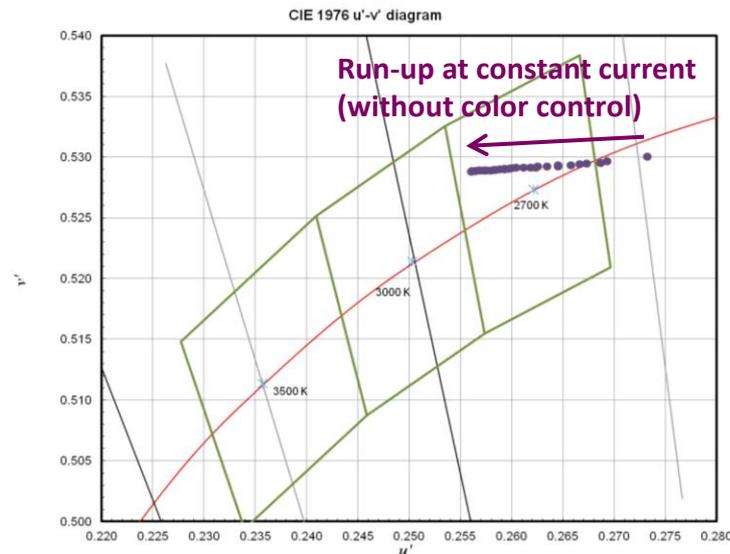
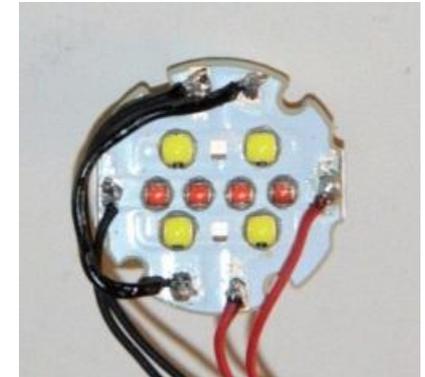
High efficiency for all CRIs
and color tunable products

Challenge: color control

InGaN and AlInGaP LEDs show
different behavior as function of
current and temperature



140 lm/W at 700 lm,
3000K/90CRI, 85°C



Hybrid light engine with integrated color control electronics

Benefits of integration

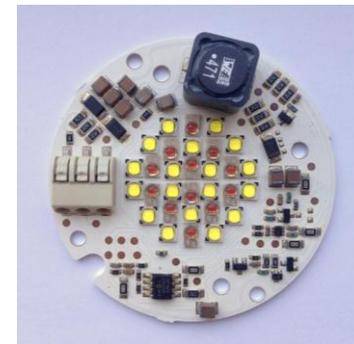
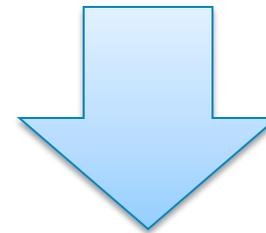
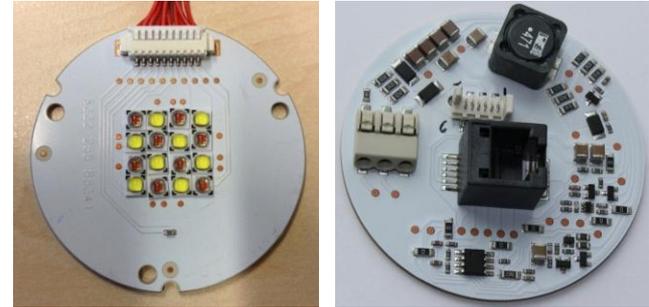
Cost:

- Simplifies higher level system design and allows for use of standard drivers
- Utilizes test data already available – eliminates test redundancy
- Avoids unnecessary specs on LEDs – better use of production distribution

Performance:

- More accurate control by co-location of sensors and LEDs

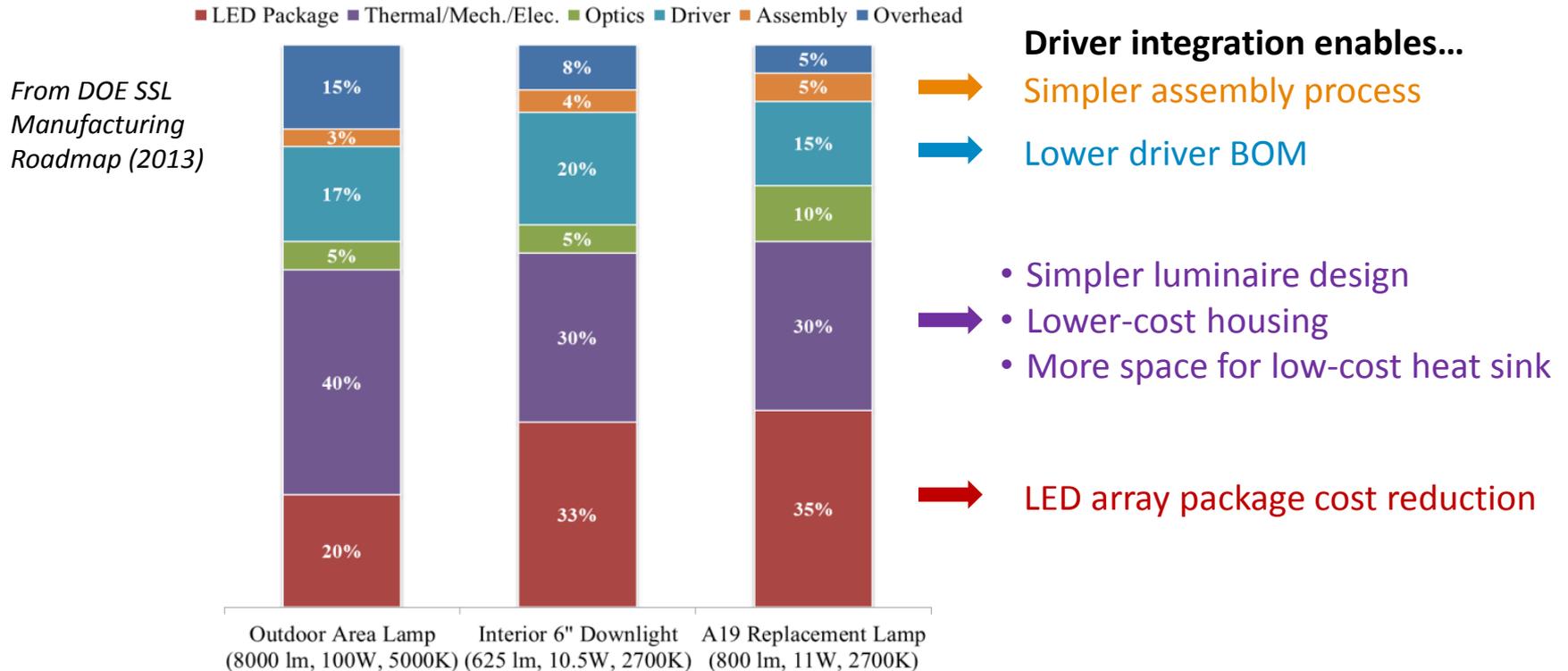
See demo and poster #9:
High Power Warm White Hybrid LED
Package for Illumination



Driver integration

System cost reduction will drive a higher level of driver integration

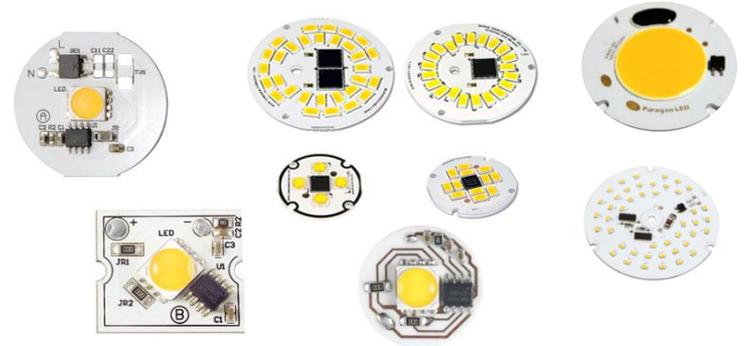
- LED cost is now similar to cost of other system components
- Further system cost reduction will be realized by optimization of the whole system



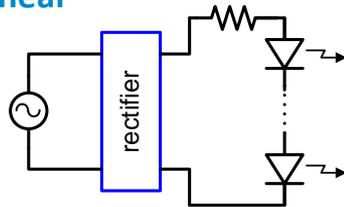
Current driver-integrated products

Various products on the market today

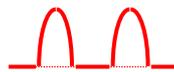
- AC-LEDs with integrated rectifying diodes
- Arrays with integrated (tapped) linear driver



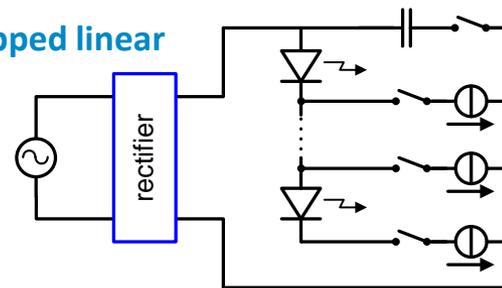
Linear



Light output



Tapped linear



Light output



Benefits

- Small size (easy to integrate)
- Low electronics BOM
- High power quality
- No electrolytic capacitors → long lifetime

Limitations

- Flicker
- Lack of Vf flexibility
- No integrated surge protection
- No universal mains voltage
- ...

Future driver-integrated products

R&D challenges and opportunities

- Integrated architectures optimized for key application requirements
 - Efficiency, power quality, thermal performance, isolation (safety), line transients, LED ripple, dimming control, ease of configurability, ...
- Driver integration with both high-power and mid-power LEDs
 - Enabling a wide range of applications
 - Requires a set of LED building blocks with range of forward voltages
 - E.g. for high-power:



LUXEON T/TX (3V)



LUXEON T (6V)



LUXEON T (12V)



LUXEON H50-2 (50V)

- Universal mains voltage
- Peak and transient current/voltage mitigation
- Additional functions for on-board electronics

Conclusion



Better integration of LED lighting systems enables system cost reduction beyond individual optimization of system functions

Integration of LEDs and electronics enables

- System cost reduction
 - Better utilization, less redundancy, lower BOM (on all system levels)
- System performance improvement
 - Fewer interfaces, new architecture options



Thank you